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14 SEP 96 12:08:28

U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0001

\* \* \* \* \*

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\* Welcome to MESSENGER (APS Text) at USPTO

\* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

\* The USPTO production files are current through:

\* 10 Sep. 1996 for U.S. Patent Text Data.

\* 10 Sep. 1996 for U.S. Current Classification data.

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\* \* \* \* \*

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APS/17 messenger Workstation  
Setup & trouble shooting on APS.  
9/14/96-BED-1

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14 SEP 96 12:12:15

U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0003

L5 10 L4 AND TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#

=&gt; d cit,ab 1-10

1. 5,550,997, Aug. 27, 1996, In an interactive network board, a method and apparatus for preventing inadvertent loading of a programmable read only memory; Tony K. Ip, et al., 395/430; 364/965.76, DIG.2; 395/113, 200.02, 309, 490 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,550,997 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 1 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

Method and apparatus for loading a ROM image into PROM comprises loading a ROM image into a dynamic random access memory, verifying the accuracy of the ROM image in the dynamic random access memory, and receiving a command to flash EPROM with the stored ROM image. A hardware interlock mechanism is deactivated by a two-step command procedure so as to enable flashing the EPROM. Specifically, a predetermined bit pattern is written to a first predetermined address on an address bus, one bit being latched to cause a flash signal to be output to a transistor switch and to be pre-loaded at a flip flop. A second predetermined address is read from so as to clock the flip flop. The output of the flip flop closes the transistor switch allowing the flash enable signal to reach the EPROM. The EPROM is erased, after which the ROM image is loaded into the PROM.

2. 5,537,626, Jul. 16, 1996, Apparatus for coupling printer with LAN to control printer operation by transferring control parameters, printer status data and printer configuration data between printer and LAN; Andrew J. Kraslavsky, et al., 395/828; 364/235, 284.4, 930, DIG.1, DIG.2; 395/200.02, 800, 835, 839 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,537,626 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 2 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

Method and apparatus for interfacing a printer to a local area network utilizes a circuit board coupled to the printer. A Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) is disposed on the board for transmitting print data to the printer and for receiving printer status data from the printer. A RAM is also disposed on the board, for storing the print data, the printer status data, and a plurality of application programs. A Local Area Network (LAN) interface is also disposed on the board, for receiving the print data from the LAN, and for transmitting the printer status data to the LAN. A processor is disposed on the board, for executing the plurality of application programs to cause the print data to be transmitted to the printer and the printer status data to be transmitted to the LAN. Preferably, printer control data may also be transmitted over the LAN to control printer functions.

3. 5,537,550, Jul. 16, 1996, Interactive network board for logging peripheral statistics with logging level commands; William C. Russell, et al., 395/200.11; 364/264.4, 264.6, 944.9, DIG.1, DIG.2; 395/184.01, 200.2, 835 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,537,550 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 3 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

Method and apparatus for logging status information of a printer using an interactive network board coupled between the printer and a Local Area Network, includes the use of a Small Computer Systems Interface coupled to the board and having a data channel and a status channel, for transmitting print data to the printer over the data channel, transmitting printer status 12:12:24 COPY AND CLEAR PAGE, PLEASE

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14 SEP 96 12:12:42

U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0004

US PAT NO: 5,537,550 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 3 of 10  
 requests to the printer and receiving printer status data from the printer over the status channel. A memory is coupled to the board and is used for storing the received printer status data. A processor is also coupled to the board for adding beginning and end of print job indicia to the print data prior to transmission to the printer, and for causing the printer status requests to be transmitted to and received from the printer at a first predetermined interval (e.g. every minute). Furthermore, the processor calculates, at a second predetermined interval (e.g. daily) printer status statistics based on the received printer status data and the beginning and end of job indicia. Finally, the processor stores the calculated printer status statistics in the memory. Preferably, the calculated printer status statistics are then stored in a non-volatile memory in the printer and can be accessed at a later date from a remote location. Also, it is preferable if the printer status statistics are provided at a plurality of levels of resolution, the levels being selectable from the remote location.

4. 5,519,695, May 21, 1996, Switch element for fiber channel networks; Robin Purohit, et al., 370/58.2; 359/117; 370/68.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,519,695 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 4 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

A system for facilitating data communications in a fiber channel network is presented. The system comprises a fiber optic switch element which enables implementation of a Fiber Channel network by permitting selective interconnection of a plurality of fiber optic channels. The fiber optic switch element permits both circuit and frame switching. The switch element comprises a switch module which is connected to at least one fabric-port within the fiber channel fabric. The switch module allocates switching bandwidth. A path allocation system, which is connected to the switch module, generally directs frames of data between the at least one fabric-port to other fabric-ports located within the fabric. A channel module comprising a port intelligence mechanism is disposed between the switch module and the fabric-ports. An element controller provides centralized fabric management.

5. 5,513,314, Apr. 30, 1996, Fault tolerant NFS server system and mirroring protocol; David R. Kandasamy, et al., 395/182.04; 364/245.3, 285.3, DIG.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,513,314 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 5 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

A network computer system providing for the fault tolerant storage and retrieval of data files includes a client system connected to a data communication network that may source a first data transfer request to said data communication network for the transfer or retrieval of data. A first server system, including first medium for storing data files, is connected to the data communication network so as to be responsive to first data transfer requests. A second server system, including second medium for storing data files is also connected to said data communication network to also be responsive to first data transfer requests. A control protocol, established between the first and second server systems, coordinates an asymmetric response by the first and second server systems to a first data transfer request, such that file data transferred by the client with the first data transfer request is replicated to the first and second storing mediums and such that file data transferred to the client system in response to the first data transfer is non-replicatively provided

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U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0005

US PAT NO: 5,513,314 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 5 of 10  
 to the client system by either the first or second server system.

6. 5,485,579, Jan. 16, 1996, Multiple facility operating system architecture; David Hitz, et al., 395/200.12; 364/280, 280.6, 280.9, 284, 284.3, 284.4, DIG.1; 395/200.02, 650, 700 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,485,579 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 6 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

This is achieved in a computer system employing a multiple facility operating system architecture. The computer system includes a plurality of processor units for implementing a predetermined set of peer-level facilities wherein each peer-level facility includes a plurality of related functions and a communications bus for interconnecting the processor units. Each of the processor units includes a central processor and the stored program that, upon execution, provides for the implementation of a predetermined peer-level facility of the predetermined set of peer-level facilities, and for performing a multi-tasking interface function. The multi-tasking interface function is responsive to control messages for selecting for execution functions of the predetermined peer-level facility and that is responsive to the predetermined peer-level facility for providing control messages to request or to respond to the performance of functions of another peer-level facility of the computer system. The multi-tasking interface functions of each of the plurality of processor units communicate among one another via the network bus.

7. 5,438,528, Aug. 1, 1995, Method and apparatus for testing an interactive network board in a local area network (LAN).; H. Brad Emerson, et al., 364/580, 481, 514B; 370/13, 17; 371/20.1; 395/185.09 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,438,528 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 7 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

Method and apparatus for testing an interactive network board having a local area network interface, a Small Computer System Interface, and a test interface comprises supplying power to the interactive board, and performing a power-on self-test program within the interactive board. At the completion of the power-on self-test, a test program is loaded into a RAM on the interactive network board through the test interface, and the test program resident in the RAM is activated. The test program is executed and checkpoint test results are outputted after completion of the test program. A test computer is provided to receive the checkpoint test result and may script additional tests in accordance with checkpoint test results. Preferably, at the completion of the test program, ROM-resident firmware is downloaded into the RAM on the interactive board, and the firmware is loaded from the RAM into a ROM on the interactive network board.

8. 5,394,526, Feb. 28, 1995, Data server for transferring selected blocks of remote file to a distributed computer network involving only single data transfer operation; Donald D. Crouse, et al., 395/200.01; 364/225.4, 265.3, 284.4, DIG.1; 395/600 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,394,526 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 8 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

A pipelined data server having an improved data transfer architecture is used with a distributed computer network and a plurality of secondary storage devices to efficiently transfer data between the network and the secondary

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U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0006

US PAT NO: 5,394,526 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 8 of 10  
 storage devices. The pipelined, multiprocessor data server includes a common inter-processor bus that connects one or more communication processors and file processors to one or more device processors, each having a buffer memory as part of the device processor. The common bus provides for global direct access to each of the buffer memories in the device processors by any of the other processors. The buffer memories are also connected to the secondary storage device attached to the device processor by a DMA transfer path in the device processor. In this way, data transfers can occur between the secondary storage device and the network with only one data transfer across the common bus. The data transfer architecture of the device processor of the present invention is also organized in a pipelined manner so as to allow for multiplexed data transfers among the microprocessor, bus interface, I/O controller and buffer memory which comprise the device processor.

9. 5,323,393, Jun. 21, 1994, Method and apparatus for obtaining and for controlling the status of a networked peripheral; Lorraine F. Barrett, et al., 370/85.8; 340/825.22 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,323,393 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 9 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

Method and apparatus for controlling the same functions of a networked printer that can be manually selected from the front panel of the printer, but remotely through an interactive network board connectable to the printer via a bi-directional printer interface and connectable to a local area network via a local area network interface. A printer status request, for example, from an administrator's console, is issued on the local area network and directed to the interactive network board to cause the board to interrogate the printer over the printer interface for the status of the manually selectable functions, and to transfer the status of those manually selectable functions from the board onto the local area network. A command to alter the status of those manually selectable functions is issued on the local area network and directed to the interactive board, the command causing the board to transfer the altered status to the printer via the printer interface, whereupon the printer status for the manually selectable functions is altered.

10. 5,220,501, Jun. 15, 1993, Method and system for remote delivery of retail banking services; Matthew P. Lawlor, et al., 364/408; 379/90; 902/24 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,220,501 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L5: 10 of 10

**ABSTRACT:**

A practical system and method for the remote distribution of financial services (e.g., home banking and bill-paying) involves distributing portable terminals to a user base. The terminals include a multi-line display, keys "pointer to" lines on the display, and additional keys. Contact is established between the terminals and a central computer operated by a service provider, preferably over a dial-up telephone line and a packet data network. Information exchange between the central computer and the terminal solicits information from the terminal user related to requested financial services (e.g., for billpaying, the user provides payee selection and amount and his bank account PIN number). The central computer then transmits a message over a conventional ATM network debiting the user's bank account in real time, and may pay the specified payees the specified amount electronically or in other ways as appropriate. Payments and transfers may be scheduled in advance or on a periodic basis. Because the central computer

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14 SEP 96 12:13:34

U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0007

US PAT NO: 5,220,501 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 10 of 10  
 interacts with the user's bank as a standard POS or ATM network node, no significant software changes are required at the banks' computers. The terminal interface is extremely user-friendly and incorporates some features of standard ATM user interfaces so as to reduce new user anxiety.

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* J A P A N E S E P A T E N T A B S T R A C T S *  

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* DATE OF DECEMBER 26, 1994 *  

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=> dis his

(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 12:08:56 ON 14 SEP 96)

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SET PAGELENGTH 62  

SET LINELENGTH 78  

L1 101 S HYPERTEXT OR HYPER(W) TEXT OR HYPERLINK### OR HYPER(W) LINK##  

L2 356 S HTTP OR INTERNET OR INTER(W)NET  

L3 454 S L1 OR L2  

L4 405 S L3 AND COMPUTER#  

L5 10 S L4 AND TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#
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FILE 'JPOABS' ENTERED AT 12:13:42 ON 14 SEP 96

=> s 11

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34 HYPERTEXT  

263 HYPER  

6000 TEXT  

36 HYPER(W) TEXT  

1 HYPERLINK###  

263 HYPER  

50189 LINK###  

1 HYPER(W)LINK###  

L6 67 HYPERTEXT OR HYPER(W) TEXT OR HYPERLINK### OR HYPER(W)LINK###
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=> s 12

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0 HTTP  

12 INTERNET  

14055 INTER  

13287 NET  

7 INTER(W)NET  

L7 19 HTTP OR INTERNET OR INTER(W)NET
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=> s 16 or 17

L8 86 L6 OR L7

=> s 18 and computer#

61465 COMPUTER#

L9 4 L8 AND COMPUTER#

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14 SEP 96 12:14:31

U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0008

=&gt; d cit, ab 1-4

1. 07-225795, Aug. 22, 1995, KNOWLEDGE ACCUMULATING AND SHARING DEVICE;  
JUICHIRO YAMAZAKI, G06F 17/60; G06F 12/00; G06F 17/30

07-225795

L9: 1 of 4

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide a knowledge accumulating and sharing device by which all the members of a community can easily view multimedia information in which knowledge is accumulated, regarding a knowledge accumulating and sharing device in a regional community for which the information media by computer network is utilized.

CONSTITUTION: This device is a knowledge accumulating and sharing device composed of a host station 1 performing the knowledge accumulation and control in a regional community, etc., and presenting the program 8 composed by the hypertext structure based on multimedia information or the information composing the part and a viewing device 5 viewing the program 8, etc., by downloading the program from this host station 1. In the viewing device 5, an interface agent 9 provided with the display function of a moving image assisting the retrieval action of the learning of the individual characteristic of a member and knowledge to be known and a sound interactive function assisting an operation is provided.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1995, JPO

2. 07-104957, Apr. 21, 1995, PRINTER SERVER; SHOJI KATSURAGAWA, G06F 3/12;  
B41J 5/30

07-104957

L9: 2 of 4

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To improve the latitude of the construction of a network system provided with a printer server by processing the packets of the plural kinds of protocols by one printer server.

CONSTITUTION: The packet transferred from a host computer through an internet 1 is received by a data receiving part 3, and temporarily stored in a reception buffer 5. The protocol of the packet of the reception buffer 5 is discriminated by a protocol discriminating part 6, and the discriminated packet is transferred to one of protocol processing parts 7-9 according to the protocol. The protocol processing parts 7-9 extract data from the packet of each protocol, and reproduce print data. Then, the print data are transferred through a print data outputting part 10 to an output device 2.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1995, JPO

3. 05-216607, Aug. 27, 1993, SYSTEM FOR GENERATING TABLE OF CONTENTS FOR HYPER; MICHIKO OKAMOTO, G06F 3/14; //G06F 12/00

05-216607

L9: 3 of 4

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U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0009

05-216607

L9: 3 of 4

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To provide the means displaying any card for the hyper text processor handling cards displaying the graphical information on the screen of a computer.

CONSTITUTION: A new card information section 202 is prepared by inquiring a card management section of card number N to calculate the space so as to prevent buttons from being overlapped each other on the section 202. A new button information section 207 is prepared to make a procedure section 209 a procedure moving to the (i)th card. A display image information section 211 holds the image of a figure (i) to calculate the space of the button adjacent to the center coordinate of a button information section 207. A position information section 210 keeps the center coordinate to repeat the processing N times. Then the card is added to card set S.

4. 02-187819, Jul. 24, 1990, DISPLAY SEQUENCE CONTROL SYSTEM; TOSHIMITSU SUZUKI, et al., G06F 3/14

02-187819

L9: 4 of 4

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To eliminate time loss to refer doubly by comprising a system so that no time series information of a link destination is displayed doubly when the link destination exists in the same time series and also, the part of the time series information of the link destination exists behind the link destination in point of time.

CONSTITUTION: The display sequence of a display device 1, a coordinate input device 2, and also, an external memory device 3 which stores the part consisting of plural pieces of time series information are controlled by a computer 4. At this time, a hyper-text system is used, and the sequence of the same time series information is comprised of the part consisting of the plural pieces of time series information, and also, a link exists on the middle way of the sequence of the same time series information, and when the part of the time series information of the link destination exists behind a link origin in point of time when the link is traced, the sequence is displayed on the display device 1. Next, when the part of the time series information of the link destination is displayed on the device 1 by making access by the input device 2, the sequence is controlled to that the part behind a displayed part can be displayed by a display means 5.

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        SET PAGELENGTH 62
        SET LINELENGTH 78
L1      101 S HYPertext OR HYPER(W)TEXT OR HYPERLINK### OR HYPER(W)LINK##
L2      356 S HTTP OR INTERNET OR INTER(W)NET
L3      454 S L1 OR L2
L4      405 S L3 AND COMPUTER#
L5      10 S L4 AND TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#
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U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

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L6            67 S L1  
 L7            19 S L2  
 L8            86 S L6 OR L7  
 L9            4 S L8 AND COMPUTER#

=> s 18 not 19  
 L10           82 L8 NOT L9

=> s 110 and transfer(w)request#  
 142790 TRANSFER  
 41715 REQUEST#  
 1473 TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#  
 L11           0 L10 AND TRANSFER(W)REQUEST#

=> s 110 and (transfer or request#)  
 142790 TRANSFER  
 41715 REQUEST#  
 L12           8 L10 AND (TRANSFER OR REQUEST#)

=> d cit,ab 1-8

1. 06-338885, Dec. 6, 1994, INTERNET, TERMINATION SYSTEM, INTERMEDIATE SYSTEM AND INTERNET COMMUNICATING METHOD; MASASHI KUDO, H04L 12/28; G06F 13/00; H04L 12/56

06-338885

L12: 1 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To exchange routing information without any excess load by stopping the multicast of a connection information bucket from an intermediate system to each termination system, and inquiring the address of the data link layer of the destination to the termination system in which the necessity of transmission is generated.

CONSTITUTION: A routing table 12 stores routing information, that is, the N layer address of a destination termination system, the data link layer address of the direct transmission destination node corresponding to it, and holding time. The holding time is time for letting the routing information hold in the routing table, and the information held beyond the holding time is deleted. When a data bucket transmitting request is made from a host layer (not shown in a figure), a data bucket transmission control part 13 retrieves the routing table 12, and confirms whether or not the N layer address of the address destination termination system is present. When it is registered, the corresponding data link layer is read, and the data bucket is transmitted to the address destination termination system or intermediate system of the address.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1994, JPO

2. 06-152681, May 31, 1994, CMIP-SNMP GATEWAY; TAKASHI KAGEI, et al., H04L 29/06; G06F 13/00; H04L 12/28

06-152681

L12: 2 of 8

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U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0011

06-152681

L12: 2 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To manage an **inter-net** with OSI management by providing an MIP-SNMP gateway between an OSI manager and an SNMP agent and applying conversion processing to the management information specified by an **inter-net** management into management information regulated by the OSI management.

CONSTITUTION: A CMIP-SNMP gateway 1 exchanges management information with an OSI manager 2 via an OSI communication interface 22 and exchanges the management information with an SNMP agent 3 via an ICP/IP interface 23. An A-associate processing 12, an A-release processing 13, an A-abort processing 14, an m-get processing 15, an m-set processing 16, and an m-event report processing 17 implement the conversion of CMIP protocol data into an internal expression used for a gateway 1 and conversion of the internal expression into CMIP protocol data. A get-request processing 18, a get-response processing 19, a set-request processing 20 and a trap processing 21 implement the conversion of SNMP protocol data to the internal expression and the conversion of the internal expression into SNP protocol data.

3. 06-120944, Apr. 28, 1994, OPTIMUM MESSAGE TRANSFER ROUTE DECIDING SYSTEM IN **INTERNET** ENVIRONMENT; SHINJI MATSUMOTO, H04L 12/00; G06F 13/00

06-120944

L12: 3 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To accurately select a **transfer** route with shortest delay time in an **internet** environment.

CONSTITUTION: A delay time information table 1-4 stores **transfer** delay time with an adjacent gateway and an optimum **transfer** route table 1-5 stores an optimum **transfer** route to the adjacent gateway. A delay time information exchange part 1-1 transmits/receives messages for measuring the delay time and delay time information table messages with the adjacent gateway at a predetermined time interval and a delay time information analysis part 1-2 calculates the delay time with the adjacent gateway from the received messages for measuring the delay time and updates the delay time information table. A **transfer** route decision part 1-3 decides the optimum **transfer** route to the adjacent gateway from the received delay time information table messages and the contents of its own delay time information table and updates its own **transfer** route table and its own delay time information table.

4. 06-110926, Apr. 22, 1994, INFORMATION RETRIEVING DEVICE; SHIGERU SUZUKI, G06F 15/40; G06F 12/00

06-110926

L12: 4 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To speedily display the information of the next node when a certain node is moved to the next node.

CONSTITUTION: In a **hyper text** system, when a display request is issued to a certain node, a reading means 11 reads the node. A link relation 12:16:31 COPY AND CLEAR PAGE, PLEASE

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U.S. Patent &amp; Trademark Office

P0012

06-110926

L12: 4 of 8

discriminating means 12 discriminates a link relation from the next node information described in the read information. When the link relation from a certain node is discriminated, a first reading means 13 reads the information of the next node, and constitutes the screen image of the node for preparing the instruction of the next node.

5. 04-326443, Nov. 16, 1992, INTERFACE DEVICE; NORIO TAKAGI, G06F 13/00; G06F 13/10

04-326443

L12: 5 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain an interface device which accesses a module mounting TCP/IP as an external input/output circuit (external I/O) and which supplies TCP/IP to a program generated in an operating system where the interface device for supplying the communication service of TCP/IP is not equipped.

CONSTITUTION: A command input part 121 inputs a command from an application program and a command analysis part 122 analyzes the command. A TCP /IP service request part 123 generates a control protocol/internet protocol service request corresponding to the analyzed result to a TCP/IP module 20, and a service response from the TCP/IP module 20 corresponding to the service request is inputted in a TCP/IP service response input part 124. A response corresponding to the service response is outputted from a response output part 125 to the application program.

6. 04-167841, Jun. 15, 1992, LAN SYSTEM; YUTAKA HIRASAWA, H04L 12/40

04-167841

L12: 6 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To improve the communication processing capability of an equipment side up to its own limit by connecting plural LAN interface devices to one device so as to decentralize a load.

CONSTITUTION: An ARP request received by a LAN controller LCP30-1 in which the reception of a multiple address frame is allowed is given to an ARP processing section 24. The processing section 24 checks whether or not an inter-net address in an ARP request is coincident with its own address. When dissident, the ARP request is aborted. On the other hand, when coincident, a load table 22 is referenced and the LCP with a least load is selected as an ARP request reply source among LCP30-1-30-n (e.g. LCP30-n). The processing section 24 generates the ARP reply taking the LAN address of the LCP 30-n as a sender address. A reply of sending the generated ARP reply to a LAN cable 11 is requested to the LCP30-n via a bus 12-n.

7. 03-149634, Jun. 26, 1991, HYPERTEXT SYSTEM; TETSUO MURANAGA, et al., G06F 12/00; G06F 9/44

03-149634

L12: 7 of 8

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03-149634

L12: 7 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To make it possible for a reader to efficiently read out a hypertext by automatically selecting and displaying a node to be read out next in matching with the reader's request or knowledge.

CONSTITUTION: When the reader inputs an instruction for allowing a system to determine a node to be observed next without specifying the node required to be observed by the reader, a hypertext control part 5 determines the node to be displayed next based upon default bus information stored in a node access storage part 6 and displays the determined result on a display part 3. In the case of reading out the hypertext along link information or a guide line applied by an author, the node to be read out next is automatically determined by the system side in matching with the reader's request or knowledge even if the reader forcedly selects the link. Consequently, a node close to a reader's request can be effectively and preferentially traced.

8. 02-224431, Sep. 6, 1990, ROUTING INFORMATION CONTROL SYSTEM; KAZUMASA TANEDA, H04L 12/28; H04L 12/56

02-224431

L12: 8 of 8

## ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To improve the applicability and the flexibility of IN, and to improve the reliability of the whole IN by detecting the change of Internet constitution according to the sending origin network address information of a received packet from a distant network to which a network layer repeating device is not directly connected, and updating routing information.

CONSTITUTION: After a transmitting receiving part 2 executes reception processing, it informs a routing information control part 3 of packet reception. The routing information control part 3 detects the change of the IN constitution, and after it executes routing information control processing to update the routing information in a routing information storage part 4, it issues a routing processing request to a routing part 1. After the routing part 1 executes routing processing based on the updated routing information in the routing information storage part 4, it issues a sending request by informing the transmitting receiving part 2 of destination PA and LID determined by the routing processing. Thus, the automatically added faulty route of a new NW number can be detoured.1

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*          W E L C O M E   T O   T H E          *  
*          U . S .   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E          *  
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